

ew York Stook Erchange-Soles Pob. 20. Dite information is unobtainable.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1892.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid,	
DAILY, Per Month	80 54
DAILY, Per Year	
BUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70
WEEKLY, Per Year	1 00
I triage to Fereign Countries added,	
THE BUN, New York	City.

Publish the Reports.

The agents sent by this Government to the seal Islands of Behring Sca have made their report to the Department of State, with their recommendations.

The Commissioners who have visited Alaska in behalf of the British Government have likewise formulated the results of their investigation.

The present intention, apparently, is to withhold the publication of these important papers until the meeting at Paris of the tribunal of arbitration provided for in the treaty now pending.

What is to be gained by secrecy in a case where nothing is needed so much as full publicity and open discussion?

The common-sense method of adjusting the difficulty is obvious. Let there be at once an official publication of the American report and the British report concerning the seal question.

If either side is in error as to facts, the proof of that error will appear, and publie opinion, here and in England, will quickly discern the right thing to be done, and promptly and with no uncertain sound command that the right thing be done.

Not Principles, but Men.

The Mugwump movement had its origin in a feeling of personal spite. Cortain Republicans hated Mr. BLAINE. After much virtuous palayer and parade they voted for Mr. CLEVELAND. Their course was not dietated by principle. If they had been sincere in their attachment to the Republican party, they were voting for the success of a party which was in many things the direct opposite of the one they were leaving, the triumph of which would mean the triumph of principles in many respects diametrically opposite to those which they had professed to believe in. They did not foresee in 1881 that GROVER CLEVELAND would betray the hopes and desert the platform of the Domocracy. Full of a blind and insensate hostility to Mr. BUAINE, they gave their support to Mr. CLEVEGAND, and in time they came to worship the one with as much ardor as they hated the other. Of course they care nothing for the Democratic party; they are simply followers of the Stuffed Prophet. Now that the Democracy is rid of hua, they are willing to support any Republican except perhaps BLAINE.

If they were capable of taking any other than a petty personal view, if they had political principles and were not actuated by their hysterical likes and dislikes, they would desire Democratic success, even if the Democratic candidate were not to their mind But Republicanism, with Mr. BLAINE out of the way, is more attractive to them than Democracy with Mr. CLEVELAND out of the way. They have been howling like maniacs for the reduction of the tariff, yet they are willing to vote for a high-tariff candidate.

The Mugwamp cycle has been run. The Mugwump is incapable of a hearty belief in any political principles. He is simply a person who hates BLAINE and adores CLEVELAND. He oscillates from one party to another, but in spite of his noisy pretence he is incapable of honest faith in any party or any principles.

The Democracy is lucky in its prospect of being well rid of these humbugs

A New Naturalization Law.

In the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, the House Committee on the Judiciary made an investigation into certain alleged illegal practices of the United States courts, and particularly into the manner in which aliens were naturalized in the Federal courts at Boston, with the sanction of Judge THOMAS L. NELSON of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

An investigation was conducted through a sub-committee, of which the Hon. WIL-LIAM C. OATES of Alabama was a member. Mr. OATES is a Representative in the present Congress and has recently introduced a very important bill to amend the naturalization laws. This bill, with some slight amendments, was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee on the 14th inst., and is now on the House calendar.

The bill does not affect any alien who has already filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, or any other person who has acquired rights under the existing laws to that end. Its operation is wholly prospective. The requirement of a continuous residence in the United States for five years preceding the admission of an alien to citizenship is retained; but the bill prohibits the naturalizing of any one who has ever been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime, or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. Anarchists and polygamists are also excluded from admission to citizenship, and so are all persons who have immigrated to the United States in violation of any of our laws, as well as all aliens who cannot read the Constitution of

the United States. Provision is also made for the naturalization of any Indian born in this country who has adopted the manners and customs of

Mr. Oares's bill goes on to prescribe the form of petition which shall be used by an alien who applies for naturalization, and directs that notice in writing of the presentation of such petition shall be given to the District Attorney, Solicitor, or Public Prosecutor whose duty it is to represent the United States or any particular State in the court where the application is made. It is declared to be the duty of such District Attorney or Public Prosecutor "to defend the Government against such petition and to see that the allegations thereof are fully proven." No applicant is to be admitted to citizenship upon his own uncorroborated evidence, and wilful false swearing in any material matter, on the hearing of the application, is made punishable as perjury.

An important change is made by the bill in respect to the courts which shall possess the power to naturalize aliens. The Federal tribunals are to retain the jurisdiction in this respect which they now possess, but in the State courts aliens are to be admitted to citizenship only by the tribunals "of the highest original common law jurisdiction, whether called Supreme, Circuit, District, Superior, or Courts of Common Pleas, the same being courts of record and having a seal and Clerk." The effect of this change in New York would be to deprive the county courts of the jurisdiction which they now

exercise in cases of naturalization. Most of the changes which this measure would effect seem to us expedient and Ad- | printer's showed the name of Norsworthy.

visable. It needs no argument to show that alien criminals, polygamists, and Anarchists should be denied the privilege of citizenship. All may not agree as to the propriety of excluding those who are unable to read the Constitution of the United States: but it is a little difficult to see how any foreigner can really have any intelligent comprehension of our system of government, or become so attached to it as to make a worthy and desirable citizen, unless he possesses the ability to read the fundamental law of the land in some language. It is to be observed that the bill does not require that the applicant for naturalization shall be able to read the

Constitution in English. The provision for notice to the United States District Attorney in the Federal courts, and to the State District Attorney in the State courts, will insure some investigation on the part of those officers into the facts upon which the alien bases his claim to become a citizen, and will render applicants more careful in proving and courts more careful in ascertaining the necessary facts. We regard this as one of the best features of the bill.

In concluding their report upon this measure, the House Committee on the Ju-

diciary say: "The name American citizen should be esteemed was that of a Roman when Rome was the mistress of the world. Such pride can never be felt by our foreign-born citizens, with but few exceptions, until the proc-ess of conferring this great boon upon an allen is attended with more solemnity and scrutinized more closely than at present; and to this end the committee recommend the passage of the bill. Its provisions are iberal and do not prohibit any person worthy to be ome a citizen of that great privilege. It of course re ore to be done by an alien to become a citizen than is required by existing law. The existing law and its administration is in many parts of the country a ravesty of tudicial proceedings."

The change in our naturalization laws in the directions indicated by this bill would be a manifest improvement, and tend to the security and welfare of the country.

The Victim of Two Mugwumps.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Evening Journal, announces categorically that " the next Governor of Massachusetts will undoubtedly be a Republican." As the present Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL, has twice been elected a Democratic Governor of that safely Republican State, the Albany prediction seems at first a little rash, unless it is founded upon the knowledge that Governor RUSSELL will not be a candidate for renomination. If he follows the dictates of prudence, he probably will not run again, for he is a very sensible young man, and he is perfectly well aware that in a Presidential year Massachusetts forgets her political divagations and her political flirtations, and votes the Republican ticket. But Mr. RUSSELL is a chivalrous youth, and consciousness of the circumstance that he is going to be defeated will not take him out of the fight. It is proper to say, however, that there are Republican admirers of Governor RUSSELL who have believed that his hold upon the affection and admiration of the people of Massachusetts would bring him through successfully even in a Presidential year. We do not share the opinion though we like Mr. Russell, and are sincerely sorry that he is handicapped by Mugwump officiousness. He is an engaging figure, but even the Mugwumps are a little lealous of him, for after all he is not CLEVELAND by about 200 lbs. avoirdupois. That the same set of people in Massachusetts should admire Mr. Russell as a candidate for Governor and at the same time have spasms if anybody but CLEVELAND is mentioned as a candidate for

psychology of Mugwumpery. It is funny but true that two of Mr. Russell's most ardent young Mugwump admirers have been the cause of the ruin of his chances of reclection. Mr. G. FRED WILLIAMS of Dedham and Mr. SHERMAN HOAR of Waltham were elected to Congress avoid the silver dollar and its friends as if it were the foul flend. Massachusetts, if you please, doesn't study financial questions. It simply takes a certain side. That becomes the proper side. State street and Commonwealth avenue, the clubs, the newspapers, proclaim the virtues of that side. To be on the other side is to content yourself with being a person of doubtful breeding and social position. Boston has decided that a man who doesn't believe a large silver dollar to be an abomination and a snare, is not truly Bostonian, and is therefore to be condemned. Mr. Sherman HOAR and Mr. G. FRED WILLIAMS committed the indiscretion, to put it mildly, of voting for a silver man for Speaker. It was a bad break, a break of promises, in fact. That settled Mr. Russell, The Massachusetts Republicans and Mugwumps feel as bitter as if the war of 1812 were going on or Mr. JEFPERSON had just completed the Louisiana purchase. And poor Mr.

President, is food for curious studies in the

RUSSELL must pay for the fault of others. We advise Governor Russell to invite Mr. SHERMAN HOAR and Mr. G. FRED WIL-LIAMS to go to the Boston Athletic Club with him and put on the gloves.

An Egyptian Statesman on Cow Reform

The following notice has been given out by the Secretary of State of Illinois:

"The Secretary of State has refused to accept from the Public Printer the House journal of the Thirty seventh General Assembly because of an error in the roll call on the passage of Senate bill No. 420, known as the Cow law."

Mr. JOHN T. NORSWORTHY comes from the part of Illinois known as Egypt, and his local habitation in Egypt is to be found somewhere near that world-famed stream the Little Skillet. He has twice represented White county in the Illinois General Assembly, and he is seeking that honor again. But his constituents are wroth with him because he is recorded in the journal of the House as having voted for the Cow law. The Cow law is a law to prevent animals from running at large. It was passed without any substantial opposition. It has ceased to be the habit of cows and pigs to graze along the streets of Chicago; and other Illinois communities with urban tastes thought that the time had come to restrain the roamings of swine and cattle in the towns. But Egypt kicked violently. The Egyptians said that they had always had the right to let their animals wander along the roads and streets, and they would be hanged if they had any use for a politician who had voted against the beasts errant. Mr. Norsworthy was surprised and pained. He denied that he had voted for the Cow law. The record showed that he had. He appealed in vain to the Cierk and the Speaker to have the record changed. Finally he turned up in Springfield. When the State Printer got the printed House journals ready for distribu tion, the Cow law record was found to have been tampered with. The leaf containing the roll call on the passage of that law was found to be pasted in and made of different paper from the rest of the journal

The name of Norsworthy appeared in the

record no longer. The revised proof at the

The cruel Secretary of State refused to accept the books, and neither the State Printer nor the statesman from near the Little

Skillet is happy. Doubtless the change was made by the same wicked person who originally recorded Mr. Norsworthy as a cow hater. We mention the circumstance merely for the sake of showing how heated is the politics of Illinois. Mr. NORSWORTHY may have been anxious to connect his name with Cow Reform, but as the Egyptians don't favor Cow Reform, he is willing to stand by the record; and if the record isn't satisfactory, it ought to be changed. Falsification of the records is, of course, a serious matter, but if Cow Reform is not satisfactory to the people Cow Reform must be thrown aside at whatever cost. This, it will be remembered, was the position of Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND when he tried to have tariff reform juggled with and his own words caten in the Demo eratic platform in 1888.

Typical Chicago.

The enterprise of the Inter-Ocean has furnished Chicago with a typical figure illustrating the peculiar genius of that town. The Inter-Ocean offered a prize for the best design emblematic of the "individuality, peculiar spirit, and special character" of the city. It reports that it has received about three hundred sketches thirty or forty of which are published.

They are very interesting. The prize type represents Chicago as tall, stout young woman in a night gown and corsets. Her headdress is a spread eagle perched upon a crown of flames. Her large slippered feet are planted far apart, and firmly against her left hip she holds a carpenter's square. Her eyes are nearly as large as her slippers. Her face expresses the physical anguish caused by the clutch of the eagle's claws upon her burning hair. Her corsets are embroldered in a rococo pattern, surrounding the motto:

"WILL"

Such is the genius of Chicago, as conceived by a local artist, Mr. CHARLES HOLLOWAY. Comparing his design with the others presented by the Inter-Ocean, ranging from the second-prize sketch of a cow girl with two pistols of the bulldog pattern in her belt, down to the miscellaneous assortment of "honorable mentions," including squaws in Worth gowns, grass widows more or less adequately apparelled, fat hogs, and brisk young gentlemen of the Hungry Joe type, signifying business push, we should say that the premium has been judiciously awarded by our esteemed contemporary. This curious creature in night gown and corsets means Chicago if she means anything, and her eyes are certainly open to all they are worth.

The one point at which the design invites serious criticism is the motto embroidered upon the front of the corset. To indicate truthfully the individuality, peculiar spirit, and special character of the City of False Pretences it should read:

"I DON'T." With this slight alteration, Mr. HOLLO WAY'S conception of the typical Chicago satisfies all the reasonable requirements of

impartial criticism.

A Question of Honor. The return of Mr. DRAYTON and Mr. Borrowz from abroad will give a new impetus to the discussion which is now going on, as to the propriety of the conduct of each as measured by the standard of what is known as honor among gentlemen.

Into this debate the behavior of the lady concerned does not enter. That involves a question of moral and legal obligation to he determined in the forum of the conscience, and possibly in a court of law; and it cannot be settled without evidence which proved against her. Any imputation of culpability is a matter of inference only. It may be a case where the only foundation

for charges of evil is the appearance of evil. The circumstance that her husband challenged Mr. Borrowe might be construed reasonably as an indication that he held her guilty of the minor offence rather than of the serious crime against marriage. If a husband discovers that a man has misled his wife, and he is disposed to violence against him, his usual course is to assail the seducer without the formalities of a duel. He does not call in seconds to arrange a hostile meeting, but proceeds to his vengeance in his own way, taking counsel of his savage instincts only. The method followed by Mr. DRAYTON, therefore, would seem to indicate that he regards Mr. Bon-ROWE as an impertinent disturber of his household, whose conduct has exposed Mrs. DRAYTON to injurious inferences, and not as her partner in criminal intrigue.

The conduct of Mr. Borrowe suggests the same conclusion. It is not conceivable that a gentleman would for his own exculpation give to publicity a correspondence which would expose the conjugal infidelity of his partner in sin. First of all, and above everything else, he would protect her; and that obligation is carried so far among men of the world that one is justified even in perjuring himself to save the "He perjured himself like a woman. gentleman," was said of the Prince of Wales when he made such a denial in testimony given in an English court. At all hazards the woman must be protected; that is the law among gentlemen. The man must sacrifice himself for her, as she sacrificed her honor for him. We shall not undertake to consider that prime obligation in the light of religion, or of abstract morals. We simply state it as imperative among

men of the world. The trial which will go on before gentlemen will therefore be of the man and not of the woman. Whether the man has fulfilled or violated his obligation of honor to her, is the question considered by other men.

Governor FLOWER has exercised the veto power judiciously and beneficially in a number of cases since the opening of the session of the Legislature. It is a great power.

After examining a large number of the weekly papers of the Farmers' Alliance, we are led to believe that the Alliance candidate for President of the United States will be Gen. JAMES B. WEAVER of Iowa. There is in these papers an almost unanimous demand for his nomination, and it is only here and there that a voice is raised for DONNELLY of Minnesota PEFFER of Kansas, TERRILL of Texas, LIVING STON of Georgia, Polk of North Carolina, STAN PORD of California, KYLE of South Dakota, or POWDERLY of Pennsylvania. There is no doub that WEAVER is the least cranky man in the list. He has a broad forehead and a long record. He was the Greenback candidate for President in 1880; he has been a member of Congress for two terms; he has been a lawyer, and is now an editor; he has been a District Attorney and a revenue officer; he served with credit in the war, having enlisted as a private

rather light, or, indeed, quite slight, and it will probably not be any heavier this year if he runs on the Alliance ticket; but then he will, from midsummer till next November snjoy the assurance of his triumphant election by the oracles and orators of the Alliance. On the whole, we are disposed to remark that Gen. WEAVER will make a very respectable candidate for the Third party.

The Society of the Friends of Trees flour shes in Nice. Its object is the general res toration of the forests throughout the French republic. All the bald spots are to be covered with a new growth. Each member must plan or cause to be planted at least one tree every rear, pay dues to the amount of two francs year, and protect, so far as his power goes, all

the trees already existing.

The Figure pokes fun at the society, but in he end admits that trees are useful and that there are many other societies less worthy of public support.

One of the foremost champions of trees was an engineer named RAUCH. In 1818 he published two volumes, entitled Régéneration de la Nature Végétate, in which he argues that rees are the true riches of a country. He tells is that the barbarians of Daghestan had aw which forbade any man to get married who had not planted at a given place a hun dred fruit trees. Thanks to this piece of wise legislation, the hills and valleys of that por ion of Asia were covered with groves of frui trees. He also tells us that in America encl man who is lucky enough to have a son born to him plants a tree and gives it the name o the boy. Somebody may have deceived the good man; yet we have our Arbor Day, and it is a fine kind of day. Success to the Friends

It is a grave charge that was brought against the Methodist ministers of Boston by one of their number in Monday's Conference He alleged that political evils are running riot among Methodist ministers, that they re sort to wirepulling in their rivalry for choice pulpits, and that even delegates to the General Conference are elected by improper methods. The ministers grew angry under these terrifle accusations and at once "shut off their accuser, the Rev. Dr. Townsend. This was assuredly very bad policy, not in accord ance with sound politics or Methodist principles. The accuser should have been reculred o furnish proof of his accusations, and his evidence ought to have been examined in a re ligious spirit. As things now stand, the scofers will scoff at the accused preachers who shut off the Rev. Dr. Townsenn, It is now his duty to give the facts to the public

In the attack made by Signor IMBRIANI in the Italian Chamber of Deputies upon the foreign pelicy of the King's Ministers, he welt upon the folly of the Ministerial policy concerning the New Orleans lynching. His emarks were justifiable. The conduct of the Italian Government in the case referred to by Signor IMBRIANI has been absurd. It with drew its Minister from this country, took on ace of sulkiness, struck an attitude of offended dignity, and looked around for a stiletto. Sec retary BLAINE gave his word that the Nev Orleans affair would be inquired into, and that the question of indemnity would be con sidered, but the Italian Ministry would be sat isfled with nothing less than an immediate confession of guilt and the payment of exemplary damages. Our Government then dis played its self-respect, and has continued to do so for a year past, while Italy has had no Minister in Washington and the United States has had no Minister in Rome. It is high time or Italy to stop its tomfoolery, and to con duct its negotiations like a civilized power.

WILLIAM NINDEMANN is one of the heroe of Dr Long's Jeannette expedition. He had ad previous experience of Arctic life and Arctic sufferings. He had been with th Polaris at Thank God Harbor, and was a survivor of the winter voyage of the Polaris crew on the ice floe. Poor DE Long's journal conains many references to NINDEMANN' strength, endurance, courage, and fidelity Here is one, written soon after the departure of the Jeannette from San Francisco:

" He is as hard working as a horse. The second day out a hatchway feli on his little finger and nearly cu it off, but he did not mind it. The doctor sewed it us and he went ahead as if nothing had happened."

NINDEMANN was one of the advance party of two, sent shead by DE Long for relief during the terrible march in the Lena Delta. For snew living on willow ten and boot-sole sour sleeping in holes in the drift, each taking a turn of five minutes of sleep while the other watched and kept from freezing to death by knocking his feet together. NINDEMAN reached Bolun, and was one of the party that eturned from that point to search for DE Long and his ill-fated companions. He is one of the four members of the expedition specially mentioned by name in the finding of the court of inquiry at Washington, charged to inquire into the general conduct and merits of each and all the officers and men of the Jeannette party. The other three with whose name NINDEMANN'S is joined in the special commen dation of the court of inquiry were Lieuter ant-Commander DE Long, Chief Enginee MELVILLE, and Seaman SWEETMAN.

We are informed that since his return to America NINDEMANN has been working indus triously at his trade at the Brooklyn Nav Yard. He is now broken in health, the victim of nflammatory rheumatism, the only consquence of his Siberian experience save the lory and honor that belongs to brave and faithful service. Congressman Chapte has in troduced a bill in Congress to pension NINDE MANN. It is a pension that should be granted

An American poet named WALLACE BRUCE s looking for a New Zealand rascal named THOMAS, who has plagiarized one of his best and longest poems, and is winning fame in Dunedin as the original author of this poem Poet BRUCK has opened the campaign agains Plagiarist Thomas by blowing a blast that will be heard from his native hamlet in Vermont to Thomas's lurking place near the Tropic of Capricora. He says that the high-hander plagiarist not only fliched a column and a hal of his literary property, but was so low-minded as to mar its metre, omit a part, of it. anchange some of its words; and he is deter mined to hunt him down, expose his rascality and bring him to the bar of justice. We sustain Peet BRUCE in this campaign, and

trust that he will make an example of the New Zealander. To plagiarize such a poem as 'Inasmuch." to stride around the South Pacific in a poetical mantle that was stolen from its owner in Vermont, is a misdemeanor if not a crime, that deserves punishment. Con found these plagiarists! We should rejoice to see one of them hanged, if not electrocuted. We try to peruse all the poems that are worth perusal though this is not an easy job, and we have perused Mr. Bruce's "Inas-

much." It occupies eight pages of the twelve mo volume which he has published, and is a Christmas melody of the sentimental order Some of the lines of it are hardly credible specially those lines in which (let us slightly amend them) he tells how his heroine

Found an angel clerking at the grocery bar, While the miners shook the spotted cubes for drink

right ther." But then it is the nature of true poetry to appeal to the imagination. Anyhow, we trust that the poet will comb the plagiarist's hair

when he gets hold of him. The shocking scenes that may be wit nessed among the Russian Jews of London were described by our London correspondent in the letter which we printed last Sunday. I must be admitted that no such wretchedness as he spoke of exists among the Russian-Jewish refugees here, though there are probably ten times as many of them in New York as there are in London. He said that in Lon don many of them are to be found crouching and advanced by successive promotions until in the jatis, having broken some law openly in he was brevetted Brigadier-General nearly thirty years ago. When he ran for President on the Greenback ticket in 1880 his vote was

here manage to get a living, even a kochet living, somehow; and those of them who do not earn money for themselves are aided b the more prosperous people of their race or of other races. Unusually heavy demands have been made upon the charitable Jews of New York within the past twelvemonth, and it is to their credit that they have made a liberal re sponse to the demands.

THE UNFLINCHING DEMOCRAT.

Cov. Hill's Herole Efforts in Bebalf of th

From Gen. Daniel E. Sickles's Speech at Atlanta.

"I hear another inquiry from gentleman who honors me by his attention, although, perhaps, not quite agree with my views. He asks: 'Is it true that the defeat of the Democratic can didate for President in 1888 may be attributed in any degree to the once, or to the hostility, open or secret, of our candidate for Governor in that year?" I were unable to give an emphatic and unqualified denial to this slander, I would not be found among the list of delegates to the Chicago Convention, accepting the mis sion to advocate the nomination of Gov. Hill as our candidate for President. Gov. Hill is a party man, loyal to his party, steadfast and trustworthy in support of its measures, its policy, and its candidates. He is a firm and onsistent believer in the value, the efficacy. and the responsibilities of party organization He has too often denounced and punished treachery toward the candidates of the Democratic party to allow himself to be truthfully impeached for the same offence.

Fortunately, it happens to be in my powe to offer a conclusive answer to this story. In the canvass of 1888 I was invited by Gov. Hill to accompany him on a tour throughout the State of New York for the purpose, as he stated to me, of endeavoring to conciliate some of the opposition shown toward Gov. Cleveland by our veteran soldiery. I had long before retired from any active part in political contests, and this was well known to Gov. Hill. And it was not until I saw his great so licitude, in view of the probable falling off of the soldier vote from the Presidential ticket. that I yielded to his earnest request. Visiting many counties and towns with him. I had ample opportunities to witness the zenl. diligence, and ability shown by Gov. Hill in promoting the success of our electora ticket. More than half of his public addresses in 1888 were devoted to the defence of Mr. Cleveland's Administration and to the advo eacy of his redlection, while my own efforts were wholly given, in compliance with Gov Hill's suggestion, in the same direction.

"Gov. Hill stood then, in 1888, as he stood in 1800 and in '91, and as he now stands, for every Democratic measure and for every principle maintained by the Democratic party. In 1888, after canvassing every county in New York, besides speaking in Indiana and other doubtful States for tariff reform, he raised that flag to the mast for the battle of 1890, in a remarkable address delivered directly after our defeat in 1888, from the steps of the Capitol at Albany. In 1800, when conspicuous examples of silence were noticed. Gov. Hill was foremost in the contest in New York and influential in Ohio and elsewhere in contributing to the signal Democratic triumph of that memorable year."

A CONTRAST.

The Democrat and the Mugwamp. From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

Grover Cleveland was made President and for fou years administered the Government. The inde press, like the Eccaing Post and Non York Time, from which some papers are so fond of quoting, stood by him every one. At the end of his term he was beaten, wo fully beaten, in the two great Northern Democrati

party down with him in the Congressional districts and turned the Government over to the enemy in every de artment. He left the White House and both bra of Congress to the apoliers of the South, and the first work they undertook was to pass the Force bill.

The only hope of the Democrats to avert that ca-lamity, for the danger of which Grover Cleveland was responsible, was by shoving in a silver bill ahead of it. Did he belp to avert the wrong he had made possible No. In the very midst of the fight he wrote his lette against silver, seeking to turn aside the only weapon pointed at the enemy of the South. Is that the sort of man we want !

David Report Hill as Governor of New York made his party stronger with every recurring election, and finally drove the Republicans from their last unconstitu tional entrenchment. How! By means which the but which every Cleveland paper in New York de-

Nominate him and he will carry New York, New Jer sey, Connecticut, Indiana, Montana, haif of Michigan and the solid South.

Nominate Cieveland and Vilas will pledge him Wit consin Wined of the Earth Campbell will pledge his Ohio, Tom will ple lge him Minnesota, Dick will pledge him Iowa, and Harry will pledge him the devil know what. In November he will get New Jersey and the solid South, minus West Virginia.

Political Calumny and Senator Hill. From the Eastern Shore Herald.

David B. Hill's private life is absolutely beyond r Now, there have been men of tainted private life who were honest and patriotic statesmen. But in all the history of the world there has never been one single man of spotless private character who was a corrupt politician—no, not one. Mr Hill is no exception to this universal rule. He is a high-toned patriot statesman; be will live down these calumnies, and be held in high nor when his defamers have sunk into their merite

Filpped a Coin For the Nomination,

From the Courier-Journal. The Convention to canvass the vote of the Floyd county primary elections of Friday and declare the re-sult met yesterday in New Albany. After the fourth ballot it was found that Alex Receveur and Charles Walts, candidates for County Treasurer, had a tie vot of seventeen delegate votes each, and after severa hours the question was finally settled by the interested parties flipping a dollar for the nomination. Mr. Rece yeur won. The office pays \$2,950 per annum, and its

enure is two years.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: I saw in a previous issue of The Sun an article dealing with the well-known word, "Sheeny." If you will grant a small space in your columns to the following exposition, you will be aiding a good cause, inasmuch as it may settle the origin of that expression, and thereby spare us the affliction of having this odious controversy dished up

again and again.
There seem to be two erroneous impressions connected with the word. Sheeny." First, it is taken for granted that "Sheeny" is a Christian invention. Second, it is believed that "Sheen," is intended to express
in its small compass the bad deeds and bad habits of
the Jew. Both these propositions are wrong. "Sheen,"
he a part, or the end syllables, or a pure libertee word,
mesheeny, meaning extraordinary, different, out of the
common.

meaning. meaning extraordinary, different, out of the content of t

Harper's Magazine for April is exceptionally interesting. Mr. Julian Ralph contributes his oustom-ary two articles, one on Lake Superior. "Brother to the ary two articles, one on lake superior, "Brother to the Bea," the other a study of sociology, "Western Modes of City Government." Walt Whitman has a poem, "Death's Valley," and accompanying it are two extremely successful and heppy portraits of the old poet by Mr. J. W. Alexander, as well as an engraving of George Inness's "Valley of the Shadow of Death." Mr. Howells's new novel is continued, and Mr. Millet repositions of the political politics of the continued lieves Mr. Pouliney Bigelow in describing their cano-voyage down the Danube. Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr Edwin Abbey illustrate Shakespeare's "Tempest" with pen and pencil, always interestingly, if not always con vincingly. Signer Guido Biagi describes with many new documents and illustrations, the death of shelle and the rather theatrical incineration of the poet's body There are abort stories, a "travel article," and poems Mr. Curtis in the "Easy Chair" remembers Christophe Pearse Cranch in gentle words, and Mr. Charles Dudie; Warner, in settling himself in the Editor's Study, which Mr. Howelle has just vacated, speaks gracefully of his

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE SRALS. Possible Grounds of Co-operation Between

WASHINGTON, March 22.-It begins to look more and more as if the renewal of the Behring lea modus rirendi might become a question dollars and cents. That is to say, Great Britain may consent to revive the compact of 1891 if our Government will agree to indemnify the Dominion vessels for any losses incurred through

Or a practical result might be arrived at by a stipulation that our cruisers may seize Dominion peachers without hindrance from England, if we will agree to pay the resulting damages, in case the arbiters find that there

was no right of seizure. Under either proposition, the seals would be protected to some extent this year. Yet there are important differences between the two Should the modus rirendi be revived. England would have to bear her part, as last year, in the labor of warning the scalers; and, what is of still more consequence, her official warning would prevent her vessels from entering Behring Sea and so increase the protection afforded to the seals. The Victoria schooners are probably willing to risk, as in previous years, capture by our cutters, relying on their Government to secure indemnity for any penalties of confiscation, fines, detention, or imprisonment of crews and the breaking up of voyages. On the other hand, should their own Government notify them, as last year, not to enter Behring Sea, in disobeying that notice, conveyed to them either by British or American official agents, they would presuma bly forfeit all claims to indemnity from any source, besides subjecting themselves to prosecution under British laws. Accordingly, it seems clear that for the pro-

tection of seal life, which our Government keeps steadily in view, the revival of the modus rivendi, even with agreement to pay resulting damages, would be better than the understanding that Great Britain is not to interfere to prevent the execution of our laws. on a like agreement. It is true that this latter course would allow us to increase the catch of the seal islands from the 7,500 limit of the modus virendi to any amount-even to 60,000 if necessary. This might make a difference of half a million deepers in the income of our Government as a set against the possible indemnity. But against this advantage must be set the greater expense to be incurred if we have to carry on the policing of Behring Sea without aid from the British cruisers and without the assistance of a warning to the Victoria people from their own Government. Above all, our Government is not anxious to increase at present the catch of the Pribylov Islands, being desirous rather to give the much harried seal herd a chance to recuperate. Refraining from the usual take for two or three years will be rewarded by an increase of the animals, which would permit a return even to the 100,000 a year allowed the lessees up to two years ago.

The view of our Government, of course, is that no consideration whatever is due to the Canadian poachers on its part. Its assumption is that any responsibility assumed by Great Britain last year to indemnify the Dominion scaling vessels, as suggested by the notice just issued by Minister Tupper for the filing of claims, was purely a matter of domestic expediency with which it has nothing to do. It was a voluntary act which may not even have been founded in a sense of justice but rather in the view that it was wise to as sume the liability for the damages claimed inasmuch as the Dominion could not deal directly with the United States in the negotia tions. It seems now unfortunate that this modus vicendi was not originally made, like the one on the Atlantic coast, to run for a two years' term; but it appears from the diple matic correspondence that England would never have consented to that. And after all, such a provision might have resulted in a still greater delay to provide for the settlement of the whole business through the appointment of arbiters. Be this as it may, our Government naturally objects to being called upon to perform for the coming year obligations which Great Britain for her own special purposes entered into with certain of her sub-

Another difficulty is the amount of the dam. ages which may thus be claimed by the sealers. It appears from the notice of Minister Tupper that this question is still open, and that claims can be filed for a month to come. Had the settlement of these claims been undertaken at the close of the last season, our Government might now have some general dea of the amount of money involved in them. But there is no adequate means of judging of them, and it would seem to be a good speculation for all the available craft on the Pacific coast to get clearances from Victoria for

Behring Sea, with a view to procuring either a cargo of skins or a claim for a big indemnity. If our Government should consent to assume this peculiar responsibility, it must apparently be from the consideration that the rayages sure to result from pelagic scaling, in spite of the policing done by our own cruisers. are too serious to be weighed against any chances of its being held liable for damages by the arbiters. That, with or without the cooperation of Great Britain, our Government will do its utmost to protect the seals is hardly a matter of doubt.

NEW GRANT MONUMENT TRUSTEES.

Mr. Tappen as Trensurer-The President to Attend the Laying of the Corner Stone, At a special meeting of the trustees of the Grant Monument Association, held at the Mills building yesterday afternoon, these gentlemen were unanimously elected trustees:

mon were unanimously elected trustees:

Herman O. Armour, Samuel D. Pabcock, George F. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, Calvin S. Brice, Heber R. Bishop, Daniel Butterfield, Matthew C. D. Borden, August Belmont, Andrew Carnegie, John Claffin, Joseph H. Choate, Lo Grand B. Cannon, James M. Constable, Henry W. Cannon, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Benjamin G. Clarke, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas T. Eckert, Collis P. Huntington, Atram S. Hewitt, Theodors A. Havomeyer, Morris R. Jesup, G. F. Jones, Augustus D. Juilliard, Charles Lanier, Woodiury Langdon, J. Pierpont Morgan, Darius O. Mills, Lovi P. Morton Richard A. McCurdy, George C. Magoun, Martin T. McMahon, John A. McCall, Frederick P. Oleott, Elihu Root, John A. Stewart, Jesse Seligman, Charles R. Smith, Anson Phelps Stokes, Samuel Stoan, William L. Strong, Henry W. Sloeum, William Stoinway, J. Edward Simmons, J. S. T. Stranahan, Benjamin D. Silliman, John H. Starin, Thomas C. Smith, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Frederick D. Tappan, Charles L. Tiffany, William K. Vanderbilt, George Van Santvoord, William K. Vanderbilt, George Van Chef Military Order of the Loyai Legion, the Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee of three to report at the next meeting such amendments to the by-law- as may seem to them necessary. Horace I. Hetzhkiss resigned as treasurer, and, on his nomination, Frederick D. Tappan. President of the Gallatin National Bank, was unanimously elected in his stead.

rrederick D. Tappan. Treatment of the latin National Bank, was unanimously elected in his stead.

Gen. Horace Porter announced that President Harrisson had promised to visit the city on April 27, the seventieth anniversary of Gon Grant's birth, to lay the corner stone, and it was resolved that the Chairman should appoint a committee to book after all the arrangements relating to that occasion.

An Irreparable Loss, Mrs. Bunting-Did you hear how Mrs. Ricketts went n when she beard that her husband had cloped with

Mrs. Larkin-Yes. She told me that the cook was perfect treasure, and that it would be impossible to go

Munsey's Magazine ends its first volume with very interesting number, that for April. Except in size. Massey's is about as large as the "great maga-zines," and the table of contents of the volume shows that a vast amount of entertaining matter has been published in the neutral-tinted monthly. Mr. Titherngton writes of the "Refermed Church in New York," Dr. W. Thornton Parker tells of some German student duels in which be played parts more or less important. and Stuart Johnson, in considering French artists and their work, comments on Cabanel. There is a charm-ingly illustrated and appreciative article on Alas Eume Eames, and Horatic Aiger, Jr., contributes a ciever short novel, "A Fancy of Hers." The poetry of the

It is best to break up a catarrhal cold in its early stages by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and theraby save yourself much risk and misery—4ds.

ALLEN L. M'DERMOIT ACCEPTA He Says the Race Track Bills Were Draws In Flavel McGee's Office.

The committee appointed to notify Allen L. McDermott of his nomination by the Demo-cratic Convention for Mayor of Jersey City called upon Mr. McDermott last night at his home in Pavonia avenue. Mr. McDermott accepted the nomination and handed the committee a letter. In this letter he says he has had nothing to do with the Government of Jersey City since 1885, and that there is not an employee in any department in whose appointment he was in anywise concerned. Concerning the attacks made upon him because he has acted as counsel for the owners of the Guttenburg race track Mr. McDermott says:

"As a matter of fact, my ignorance upon the question of race horses is something pitiful My last visit to a race track in this State was made over two years ago, and was in response to a request for professional services in Monmouth county. * * * My relation to these matters has been as open as it has been has orable, and I regret that the action of Mn-Flavel Metree, acting as Chairman of the Convention which nominated my opponent, forced me to reply to his assertions. During the recent accion of the Legislature certain bills were introduced to legalize the practice commonly known as bookmaking on horse races. * I have held my peace under most contemptible attacks, because I consider as sacred that which rests upon professional confidence. I do not break that confidence when I say that the bills introduced at the recent season of the Legislature to legalize bookmaking were not drawn in the interest of what is known as the Guttenburg Inacing Association, but were drawn for other parties, and that they were drawn for other parties, and that they were drawn in the office of fielde. Murrheid & Mctiee. After Mr. Medice made his attack upon me I wrote to him, asking that he tell the facts. He has not done so, and the unpleasant duty devolves upon me. I have frequently defended men accused of treaking the laws, but I have done so as a counselor at law, not as a humbug. Mr. McDermett gives his views at length on My last visit to a race track in this State was

unpleasant duty devolves upon me. I have frequently defended men accused of breaking the laws, but I have done so as a counsellor at law, not as a humbug.

Mr. Melbermott gives his views at length on the question of assessing valuations and taging property in accordance with the constitution, which provides that property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws and by uniform rules according to its true value. He also speaks of the urgent necessity for additional and better school accommodations. He commits himself to devoting all his energies to the procuring of a botter and burer supply of water. In conclusion he says:

"In reading the opposition papers during the past week. I find myself denounced as the agent of a 'ceal trust,' intent on advancing the price of coal to those whom I ask to become my constituents. This is simple non-sense. I have no other interest in the price of coal than that entertained by every consumer. I want it cheap. I have not and never had, directly or indirectly, any interest in or connection with any railroad corporation in this state. I never received a fee from any such accommendation with any railroad corporation in this state. I never received a fee from any such accomposition with any railroad corporation in this state. I never received a fee from any such corporations for clients. In a light between public rights, has not been such as to bring corporations for clients. In a light between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other railroads which compete with that gignatic corporation, any sympathies were not and never have been with a body that has lovered the people, and maintained a system of political tyranny in New Jersey. When I am informed by members of the Legislature that they are afraid to vote for measures because their business will be rained by the l'ennsylvania Railroad Company, I am inclined to think that a blow at that concern is a blow at monopoly. My grievous fault seems to have been that I did not try to prevent competition with that company, and try tween certain railroad companies is in the hands of the Governor. I have not the slightest interest in the comporations it affects, and shall be perfectly satisfied with whatever action he takes, knowing as I do that he will not leave any right of the people unprotected."

THE HAMILTON TREES SAVED.

Orlando B. Potter Buys a Part of The Grange from the Cutting Estate.

The surviving twelve of the thirteen trees, symbolic of the thirteen original States, planted by Alexander Hamilton are to be preserved. They stand on property that belonged to the Amos Cutting estate, which was sold yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange. The property is bounded by Amsterdam and Convent avenues and 142d and 143d streets. Hamilton's residence. "The Grange," stood near by. It is now the rectory of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Cutting's intention was to convert the ground surround

intention was to convert the ground surrounding the trees into a park. His death prevented the carrying out of this plan, and John E. and W. Emlen Roosevelt, his trustees, were bound by law to sell the property.

Many feared that some roal estate man would buy the land and cut down the historic trees to make room for buildings. When Auctioneer Thomas began the sale yesterday atternoon the first piece of land offered was one that runs from Convert avenue 170 feet along 1424 and 143d streets, and which has a frontage of 200 feet on Convent avenue. It was divided into fourteen lots. The trees stand near the into fourteen lots. The trees stand near the Convent avenue end of this piece. The auctioneer explained that the fourteen lots wors offered in one batch in order to sell the old property and the trees together.

"How much am I offered?" asked the auctioner.

offered in one batch in order to sen the out property and the trees together.

"How much am I offered?" asked the auctioneer.

"One hundred thousand dollars," came from a big, gray-bearded man in the crowd in front of the auctioneer's desk. He was Orlande R. Fetter. A few speculators raised the hid to \$120,000. but Mr. Fotter went them \$5,000 better. As the raising wenton Mr. Fotter increased the bids \$5,000 until the price went up to \$140,000. Then some one increased that figure \$250.

"Five hundred," promptly spoke Mr. Potter was determined to buy the land, and his bid was not raised. The fourteen lots were side to him for \$140,500. After drawing a check for that amount he quietly left the Exchange. He told a SUN reporter that he want to the Exchange determined to buy the ground on which the trees stand, no matter what the price might oe. Mr. Potter is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and when he had left the Real Estate Exchange it was said there that he bought the trees for that organization." I represented no one but myself, said Mr. Potter, "and therefore I have not bought the trees for the Sons of the Revolution. I have not determined yet what I shall do with the property, except that the trees shall not be destroyed. If the Sons of the Revolution, all have not determined yet what I shall do with the property, except that the trees shall not be destroyed. If the Sons of the Revolution wis to buy them I am prepared to hear from them.

Two years before Aaron Burr killed him in the duel at Weehawken Gen. Hamilton planded the thirteen trees. The tallest is 100 feet high and 3 feet in diameter. A fence 20 feet square surrounds the remaining twelve trees, which grow close together. Each tree was named for a State. Singularly, New York 18 the tallest and Rhodu Island the smallest. The trees named North Carolina. South that lina, Virginia, and Georgia were struck by lightning during the war. Although they were shaltered, they are in good condition now.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON SILVER A Memorial to Congress Protesting Against

The Chamber of Commerce forwarded yesterday to the Senate and House of Representatives a memorial on the silver question, which

tives a memorial on the silver question, which concludes as follows:

"The Chamber of Commerce respectfully submits that the interests of this country demand:

"First—That all existing legislation which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion shall be repealed.

"Second—That the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver would, by degrading the standard of value, effect a confiscation and transfer of wealth unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, and produce an amount of distress for which not the slightest justification is to be found in necessity, policy, or morais.

morals.

"Third—That the only practical mode of dealing with the silver question is by an independent of the property of the wind looking to the rest ration of silver to its place as international money upon a fair base of elative market value with gold, and to such an extent as the conditions of commerce and the independent of financial authorities was justify."

John B. Gough's Library at Auction Bosron, March 22.-The library of the late

John B. Gough was offered for sale at public auction to-day by Messrs, C. F. Libbie & Co. There was a large attendance. The most There was a large attendance. The most spirited bidding and the best prices were called out by the "Cruiksh nkiana." of which a number of stitched pamphlets and hand-ously bound volumes were offered. The prices of these works ranged from \$7 to \$384. A beautiful first proof steel plate engraving of the "Worship of Bacchus." on India pater. It George Cruikshank, brought \$55 univ. whose four water colors signed by him were prichased by Walter Aldrich of Prayleines for \$231. An oil painting by the same artist, entitled "Grimaldin the Barber \$80.90. Was also bought by Mr. Aldrich for \$285. There were about 4.000 volumes in the coloction.

Such is Fate.

From the Epoch.

Cobwigger-Did you hear what became of that baby
who fell out of the fourth-story window and escaped

who fell out of the fourth-story windows under the whole when he grew up he fell off a shair and broke his neck.